OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Sounts. Francis W. Pickens, of South Carolina, to be envey extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia.

James W. Borden, of Indiana, to be con f the United States to the kingdom of Hawaii. Beverly L. Clarke, of Kentucky, to be minister

Beverly Tucker, of Virginia, to be consul of the inited States to Liverpool

Wm. Thomson, of New York, to be consul of the

John Endlich, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the

Charles J. Fox. of Michigan, to be consul of the Inited States at Aspinwall. Wm. Trevitt, of Ohio, to be consul of the United

States at Valparaiso. Charles F. W. Glanz, of Pennsylvania, to be con-

sul of the United States at Stettin. Wyman B. S. Moor, of Maine, to be consul general of the United States for the British North America

Ernest Volger, of Virginia, to be consul of the

United States at Barcelona. Henry W. Spencer, of New York, to be consul of

the United States at Paris. John F. Porteous, of South Carolina, to be consul

of the United States at Oporto. OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Collectors. George R. Reynolds, district of Bristol and Warren. Rhode Island, reappointed from January 17,

William Littlefield, district of Newport, Rhode Island, vice George Turner, whose commission will expire January 17, 1858.

James A. Aborn, district of Providence, Rhode cland, vice Gideon Bradford, whose commission will entire January 17, 1858.

Naval Officers,
W. Rider, district of Newport, Rhode Island, vice Milton Hall, whose commission will expire January

Thomas J. Gardiner, district of Providence, Rhode Island, vice Silas A. Comstock, whose commission will expire January 31, 1858.

William E. Cozzens, port of North Kingston, Rhode Island, reappointed from January 31, 1858.

Francis M. Dimond, 2d, port of Bristol, Rhode sland, vice John Gladding, jr., whose commission will expire January 31, 1858.

James Fisher, port of Pautuxet, Rhode Island, vice Sidney B. Smith, whose commission will expire Jan-Walter Spencer, port of East Greenwich, Rhode

Island, vice A.G. Millard, whose commission will expire January 31, 1858.

John B. Cary, port of Hampton, Virginia, vice Wm. R faws resigned.

CONGRESS THURSDAY.

SENATE .- Mr. Houston gave notice of his intention an same early day to ask leave to introduce a bill to provide for the admission of Kansas into the Union

The joint resolution directing the presentation medal to Commodore Hiram Paulding was taken up and read a second time; when it was made the special order for Wednesday next at one o'clock.

Mr. Chandler gave notice of his intention, on some early day, to sak leave to introduce a bill making additional appropriations for deepening the channel of the St. Cleir flats

and, after the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

House or REPRESENTATIVES .- The House went into President's message to the standing committees, Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, in the chair, when Mr. Stephens ed the committee on the neutrality laws, urging that amendments were required to render them effectual to accomplish the objects intended. Mr. Blair of Missouri, followed, advocating the acquisition of territory southward, on which to colonize the iree negroes of the United States and the slaves who may be liberated hereafter. The remainder of the day was taken up in five-minute speeches upon Los Angeles.

The Mariposa (Fremont) ranch is to be seld for taxes.

It was assessed at over \$700,000, and the total taxes. adjourned until to-morrow.

The St. Louis papers of Tuesday morning contain the first newspaper accounts that have reached us of the elections in Kansas on the 4th instant. The election was for State officers, members of the legislature, and a member of Congress, held under and according to the provisions of the State constitution. A vote was also taken, by direction of the territorial egislature, upon the adoption of the constitution, the question being submitted in three forms : In fawor of the constitution with alavery; without slavery; and against the constitution altogether.

The Leavenworth City Times of the 5th instant furnishes the vote in that city, as follows: Against the constitution, 1,384; for the constitution with slavery, 8; without slavery, 2; scattering, (!,) 2 The vote at the same place on the 21st of December was 228 with slavery, and 20 mithout slavery. The sum total of all these votes will give the actual number of voters at this place, as it is not probable that many, if any, persons voted at both times. This gives a total of 1,644 votes. The vote for governor. which may be taken as the average cast for the different officers, was for G. W. Smith, free-State. 1,196; for F. J. Marshall, democrat, 272-making a total of 1,468 votes cast at that one place in the State election. This leaves a deficiency of only 176 votes, a number, doubtless, representing the few who refused to recognise the State constitution in

At Wyandott the vote was 374 against the constiany way and declined to vote. tution, and I for it without slavery. On the 21st December the vote was 86 for the constitution with slavery; 100 for it without slavery. The sum total of all these is 561. For governor, the vote stands:
Smith, 358: Marshall, 173; total, 531. Thirty votes

Are missing. There are scattering returns only from

Jan 15—649

other points which are too incomplete to base my By the President of the United States of

At the two precints of Leavenworth county given

above, it is evident that those who voted on the 21st
of December abstained from voting on the constitution on the 4th instant. It is also apparent that the
vote for governor is nearly a full one—that nearly vote for governor is nearly a full one—that nearly the whole free-State party came forward and accepted the constitution by voting for State officers, although they doubtless voted against it during the same day. The latter vote amounts merely to an inatruction by those casting it to the members of the legislature for whom they voted to provide for holding another convention, in order that the constitution

throughout the Territory for State officers was nearly a full one, except perhaps at Lawrence, where reason has not yet gained an ascendancy. The voting policy seems to have been generally adopted everywhere except at that place. It will be several days before the result of the State election can be definitely known; the impression seems to have prevailed in the Territory that the vote would be a very close ne. It further appears that the election was a quiet one, no disturbances having occurred. The United States troops were stationed at the most important points to preserve order.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

The Rochester (New York) Union and Advertiser in acknowledging the receipt of two copies of Benetor Douglas's speech on the Kansas complication, one under the frank of Senator Seward, the other under that of his "friend and admirer," Hon. S. G. Andrews, indulges in the following observations thereon, and embraces the occasion also to signify its entire approbation of the policy of the administration gen-

"So far as this State is concerned, there is no danger that democrats will not place a proper estimate upon the missionary labors of Governor Seward and his coadjutors; we all know them quite too well to be at a loss as to their aims and objects. We know that their purpose is to 'divide and conquer.' We know that they hope to use Judge Douglas's speech to distract the democratic party, and then to step in and enjoy the fruits of their labors to the exclusion of the distinguished statesman whose speech they will have used to accomplish their ends. These missionaries are at work for a consideration: and when we see them sowing democratic documents broadcast over the country, it becomes us to scan their motives, and to beware lest we fall into the trap which they have set for our feet. The sentiment of the sagacious old Roman poet—time Danace et dona ferente—I fear the Greeks even when bringing g/ts—is strikingly applicable to the present occasion.

I fear the Grocks even when bringing gifts—is strikingly applicable to the present occasion.

We have already and often indicated the course we shall pursue, and which we deem the course most fitting to be pursued by the democracy of this State, so long as affairs wear their present aspect—to stand by the administration and resist all efforts to distract and divide us whencesoever they proceed; but at the same time to refrain from aggressive assaults upon those who profess a sincere desire to secure the acsendancy of the same principles as we ourselves advocate. The time may come when a change of policy will be necessary; in our judgment, it has not come yet.

othe yet.

"The democracy of this State have suffered enough by "The democracy of this State have suffered enough by being made the sport of ambitious and aspiring leaders. We now go for resisting all efforts at mischief originating in the same class of motives. The administration thus far has given New York democrats no provocation to hostility; and we are happy to see our entire democratic degation in Congress giving it their support. Gen. Casa's recent instructions to Acting-Governor Denver are worthy of being pondered by such of our friends as are apprehensive that the administration is unfalthful to the democratic territorial policy. There is really no just ground for such apprehensions."

LATE NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Star of the West arrived at New York late on the evening of the 13th, with intelligence from San Francisco to the 21st December, and from Aspinwal to the 4th inst. The amount of treasure by this arrival

The following summary from the Alta Californian of the 21st December embraces the more important items

of California intelligence:

During the two weeks which have elapsed since the departure of the last mail steamer copious rains have continued to fall all over the State, rejoicing alike the heart of the miner, the merchant, and the agriculturfst. The "dry diggings," as they are termed, are now abundantly supplied with the squeous element so indispensably necessary to the development of the surfierous resources of the mineral districts. Interior journals give glowing accounts of the success of miners, and speak hopefully of the fother.

the future.

A bill. µqq taining deposits greatly resembling glass, has been discovered in Napa county. These are found, cropping out on the summit of the hill, in broken fragments of a deep brown color, crystalized, and classly remarks of a deep brown color, crystalized, and classly remarks.

for examination.

A street affray occurred in Sacramento on the 17th A street airray occurred in caracteristic between Charles A. Summer, editor of the republican paper, and Henry Shipley, of the State Journal. The former, who is a relative of Hon. Charles Summer of Reston, was badly beaten. The affair grew out of articles of crimination and recrimination indulged in by the editors in their respective journals.

Lieut. Ives, at last accounts, was about to explore the Colored cives with a stern-wheel steamer.

Colorado river with a stern-wheel steamer.

The Sonora surveying party, under Col. Stone, has left

rer embraces the substance of the news from Central

America:

The purser of the Star of the West consists the report received by the Empire City, by way of New Orleans, of the surrender of Col. Anderson at Castillo, but gives no particulars. A passenger by the Star of the West states that several armed boats from the l'njired States steamfrigate were sent up the river to Fort Cassillo, and Anderson was commanded to surrender. While negotiations were in progress Anderson sunk one of the lake steamers in thirty-five fatheous of water, and before surrendering blew up the fort and destroyed all his ammunition. Anderson and his men are now understood to be on board the steamer Wahash. In the Panama Star and Herald of the latest date, January 4, we find only the single announcement that the United States steam sloop of war Falton arrived at Aspinwall yesterday (30th) from San Juan del Norte. The remaining fillibusters left at Castillo had surrendered themselves and one of the tiver steamers to the steam-frigate Susquehanna.

OFFICIAL.

James Buchanan, President of the Engled States of America, to all

natiofactory evidence having been exhibited to use that Cabriel Bornacety evidence naving been exhibited to use that Gabriel Bornace has been appointed vice-count of Swadan and Norway for the State of Wisconsin, I do hereby recognise bim as such, and declare him free to exercise and cups such functions, powers, and privileges at the highest to the vice consults of the most favored nations in the United States.

hited States.
In testimony whereof, I have passed these letters to be made putent and the seal of the Catted States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 12th day-of-the 1 January, A D. 1858, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty second.

JAMES BUSHANAN.

A PROCLAMATION.

ton, on the eleventh day of April last, which convention

ton, on the eleventh day of April last, which convention is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and his Majesty the Aing of Denmark, being desirous to terminate amicably the differences which have arisen between them in regard to the tolls levied by Denmark on American vessels and their cargoes passing through the Sound and Belts, and commonly called the Sound dues, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say, the Fresident of the United States, Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, such his Majesty the King of Denmark, Torben Bille, esquire, Knight of the Dannebrog, and decorated with the Cross of Honor of the same order, his said Majesty a charge d affaires near the government of the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their full powers in due form, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

Article 1.

His Majesty the King of Denmark declares entire freedom of the navigation of the Sound and the Belts in favor of American vessels and their cargoes from and forever after the day when this convention shall go into effect of the proposed to the proposed t

His Majesty the King of Denmark declares entire freedom of the navigation of the Sound and the Belts in favor of American vessels and their cargoes from and forever after the day when this convention shall go into effect as hereinafter provided. And it is hereby agreed that American vessels and their cargoes, after that day, shall not be subject to any charges whatever in passing the Sound or the Belta, or to any detention in the said waters; and both governments will concur, if occasion should require it, in taking measures to prevent abuse of the free flag of the United States by the shipping of other nations which shall not have secured the same freedom and exemption from charges sujoyed by that of the United States.

His Danish Majesty further engages that the passages of the Sound and Belts shall continue to be lighted and of the Sound and Belts shall continue to be lighted and buoyed as heretofore without any charge upon American vessels or their cargoes on passing the Sound and the Belts, and that the present establishments of Danish pi-lots in these waters shall continue to be maintained by Denmark. His Danish Majesty agrees to make such ad-ditions and improvements in regard to the lights, buoys, and pilot establishments in these waters as circumstances and the increasing trade of the Baltic may require. He further engages that no charge shall be made, in conse-quence of such additions and improvements, on American ships and their cargoes passing through the Sound and the Belts.

In consideration of the foregoing agreements and stipu-lation on the part of Denmark, whereby the free and un-incumbered navigation of American vessels through the Sound and the Belts is torever secured, the United States agree to pay to the government of Denmark, once for all, the sum of seven hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine rix dollars, or its equivalent, three hundred and ninety-three thousand and eleven dol-lars in United States currency, at London, on the day when the said convention shall go into full effect, as herein afterwards provided.

It is further agreed that any other or further privilege it is further agreed that any other or further privileges, rights, or advantages which may have been or may be granted by Denmark to the commerce and navigation of any other nation at the Sound and Belts, or on her coasts and in her harbors, with reference to the transit by land through Danish territory of merchandise belonging to the citizens or subjects of such nation, shall also be fully extended to, and enjoyed by, the citizens of the United States, and by their vessels and property in that quarter.

The general convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation, concluded between the United States and his Majesty the King of Denmark, on the 26th of April, 1826, and which was abrogated on the 15th of April, 1836, and the provisions contained in each and all of its articles, the 5th article alone excepted, shall, after the raticality of this present convention, again become binding.

The present convention shall take effect as soon as the laws to carry it into operation shall be passed by the governments of the contracting parties, and the sum stipulated to be paid by the United States shall be received by or tendered to Denmark; and for the fulfilment of these purposes, a period not exceeding twelve months from the signing of this convention shall be allowed.

But if, in the interval, an earlier day shall be fixed upon and carried into effect for a free navigation through the Sound and Belts in favor of any other power or powers, the same shall simultaneously be extended to the vessels of the United States and their cargoes, in anticipation of the payment of the sum stipulated in Article III; it being understood, however, that in that event the government of the United States shall also pay to that of Deumark four per cent. interest on the said sum from the day the said immunity shall have gone into operation until the principal shall have been paid as aforesaid.

The present convention shall be duly ratified and the exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington within ten months from the date hereof, or sooner if

practicable.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, in duplicate, and have thereunto artised their easis.

Done at Washington this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the san were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 12th instant by Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and W. de Rassloff, his Danish Majesty's charge d'affaires and consul-general in the United States, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, James Bu President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States

and the citizens thereof. In witness whereoi, I have hereunio set my hand and aused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this thirteenth day January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sec-

JAMES BUCHANAN. By the President : Lawis Cam, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

i.as; night of Signorina TERESA ROLL and Nible's Opera Troupe Last night but one of Mass POLLY MARSUALL sing Friday, the 15th, 1858, will be performed to drama of MISCHIEP WARING.

To be followed by the beautiful ballet of SYLPHIDE. THE UNPROTECTED FEMALE.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY and Profitable for humanity in glasses for spectacles which will produce a clearman and ensiness of vision and at the same time, warranted to strangthen any eye affected with custaret or tending to it, weakness, or about sightedness. But properties can be given of an immense population of Washing-ton, or in any other part of the United States; besides, the heat refer-ance will be those than more thinks assisting glasses, for sufferers, of the

DR. WOOLFSON, Paris Opticial. Corner of Eighth street and Penn, avenue

THE Diplomatic History of the Administrations of Washington and Adams, 1769, 1801. By Wm. Menry Treacet. 1 vol. 41 25. Sent by Smill, postage paid, 81 40. PRANCK TAYYOR.

Seems Sound Day. There was an increased attend-

The letter was referred to the executive committe with full power to act upon it. This power was afterwards endorsed by the nominating committee, to whom the matter had been referred.

The president laid before the society a communication from Mr. Joseph S. Lovering, of Philadelphia, containing kis observations upon the sugar-producing qualities of the Sorghum Socharotum, accompanied by specimens of sugar

made by himself.

A committee was appointed, to whom the stateme and the specimens were referred, and they afterwards re-ported that a silver medal be presented to Mr. Lovering "for the care with which his experiments have been made nd for the samples presented, but your committee ture of sugar from the plant in the northern States is Hon. D. Jay Browne (of the Patent Office) presented

report from a committee appointed last year to investibodied results of experiments made in ninety localities between New Brunswick, in the British dominions, and ington Territory, on the other-summing up, as the opinion of the committee, "that the sorge sucré possesses qualities which commend it to the especial attention of the agriculturalists of all parts of the country, as the prec ding facts have demonstrated that it is suited to our national economy, and supplies what has been long a

chusetts, Col. Burgwyn of North Carolina, Col. Calvert of Maryland, Senator Harlan of Iowa, and other gentlenen participated, a variety of opinions being expressed The report was "accepted.

Hon. B. P. Johnson, of New York, from the special committee to which was referred the "land bill" now be-fore Congress, (offered by the Hon, Mr. Morrell, of Vermont.) reported the following presuble and resolutions

Whereas it has been the established and recognised policy of the general government to set apart a portion of the public domain to the purposes of education, and be lieving that nothing will so well promote the materia prosperity of the country and enhance the value of he whole public domain as to cultivate scientific knowledge stimulate and properly direct the energies and dignify the profession of agriculture by the establishment of a system of State agricultural colleges throughout the Unite States, to be adequately endowed so as to secure the services of the highest order of profession, to render the stable, independent, and successful; therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representative of the United States be urgently requested to grant during the present session of Congress to the several States Territories, and the District of Columbia an adequatity of the public lands to endow and maintain agricultural colleges in each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, and we recommend for this purpose the Whereas it has been the established and recognised no

of Columbia, and we recommend for this purpose the main features of the House bill referred December 14, 1857, to the Committee on Public Lands, as wisely designed to carry out the objects the society has in view.

Resolved, That the organization of such institutions is no longer an experiment, but they are justly regarded by the civilized world and by the best cultivated agricultural control of Function and control of the second of the control of th

of his engagements as a senator in the legislature of that The following officers were then unani-

The following officers were then unanimously elected:
President.—Gen. Tench Tilghman, of Maryland.
Vice Presidents.—J. D. Lang, Maine; H. F. French,
New Hampshire; Fred. Holbrook, Vermont; John
Brooks, Massachusetts; B. B. Thurston, Rhode Island;
S. H. Huntington, Connecticut; B. P. Johnson, New
York; W. P. Robeson, New Jersey; David Landreth,
Peansylvanis; John Jones, Delaware; Odin Bowie, Maryland; Philip St. George Cocke, Virginia; H. K. Burgwyn, North Carolina; F. W. Alston, South Carolina;
Richard Peters, Georgia; C. C. Clay, jr., Alabama; M.
W. Phillips, Mississippi; J. B. D. De Bow, Louisiana;
Lucien Buttles, Ohio; W. L. Underwood, Kentucky; T.
Fanning, Tennessee; D. P. Holloway, Indians; H. C.
Johns, Illinois; T. R. Barnett, Missouri; A. B. Greenwood, Arkansas; Michael Shoemaker, Michigan; D. L. Yulee, Florida; Guy M. Bryan, Texas; Le Grand Byington,
Lowa; B. F. Edgerton, Wisconsin; A. C. Bradford, California; H. M. Rice, Minnesota; J. H. Lane, Oregon;
Wm. W. Corcoran, District of Columbia; M. A. Otero,
New Mexico; D. Anderson, Waskington Territory; J.
M. Bernhisel, Utah; B. B. Chapman, Nebraska; W. F.
M. Arny, Kansas.
Executive Committee.—Henry Wasser, New York; J.

M. Bernhisel, Utah; B. B. Chapman, Nebraska; W. F. M. Arny, Kansas.
Executive Committee.—Henry Wager, New York; J. McGowan, Pennsylvania; Josiah Ware, Virginia; Frederick Smyth, New Hampahire; Henry Wilson, Ohio; John Merryman, Maryland; James W. Brown, Illimois.
Treasurer.—B. B. French, Washington, D. C. Scaretary.—Ben. Perley Poure, Newburyport, Massa-

Col. Wilder delivered an appropriate valedictory, and

It was, also, further

Resolved, That Col. Wilder's name be placed on the roll of honorary members of the U.S. Agricultural Society, and that the executive committee be directed to present him with a suitable testimonial, as a mark of the appreciation of this society for the energy, time, and money which he has expended in advancing its intereste, and in raising it to the position which it now occupies.

The president-elect having been escorted to the chair by Col. Calvert, of Maryland, and Judge Byington, of tows, delivered the following.

. INACQUEAL ADDRES

GENTIMEN OF THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. In returning my acknowledgments for the distinguished honor of a unanimous election to the presidency of your society. I feel deeply impressed by a sense of the importance and responsibility of the office, and of my own untimess for the proper discharge of its duties. You, fellow members, will bear me witness, that I would have preferred the selection of some one more worthy to succeed that gallant leader whose enlightened enterprise, whose untiring energy and open handed liberality have contributed so largely to the origin and success of this society. I am aware, however that you desired to pay a compliment to the South, and to the State of Maryland in particular and on their behalf I accept it as an evidence of the friendship and confidence which I hope may ever exist among the farmers, the planters, and the panufacturers of our beloved Union.

You have undertaken, gentlemen, to establish a society which shall serve as a rallying point for the agricultural interest of the nation for all time to come, and which

shall take rank throughout the world with the Boyal Agricultural Society of England and the Imperial Agricultural Society of France; and proudly have you been seconded by the farmers throughout the country and the agricultural and mechanical societies in the several States. No narrow spirit of sectional jesiousy exists amongsthem; but animated by an impulse as noble as the calling in which they are engaged, they have vied with coch other in their efforts to advance the common interest and in their efforts to advance the common interest and in their efforts on the altar of our common country. We see collected here gentlemen from twenty one States and two Territories, and from the District of Commbia, many of whom have attained an envisible distinction in the field, the forum, the workshop, and the labo-

credit upon any association. Surely, then, we have an institution of the highest interest, and one that is deserving of our greatest care.

Already has it acquired a "name," but its "local habitation" is not yet sufficiently provided for It is time that it should be placed on a footing of still greater permanence; that it should be known as one of the established institutions at the capital of the nation; and I hope the present meeting will not be suffered to terminate until arrangements have been made for opening a permanent and suitable office at Washington, under the immediate charge of our able secretary, by which a comercion may be established with the numerous agricultural societies throughout the country, and also with those of Europe; from which shall emanate a monthly journal of proceedings and other valuable information, to greet you at your firesides and cheer you in your labors with an annual volume of transactions, which shall be regarded as the highest authority upon agriculture; and where all those connected with agriculture, who visit this city, may meet as brothers at a common home, and find a collection of objects in which they have a mutual interest.

The success of many of the State societies, and the extensive benefits they have conferred, have vindicated the wisdom of those States which have made appropriations for the development of their agricultural resources, through the agency of the societies established within their bounds.

Why should not Congress imitate so excellent an ex-

Why should not Congress imitate so excellent an example?

The powers of the general government within the District of Columbia are surely as great as those which the States possess within their respective limits.

Let us, then, apply without a moment's delay for an endowment in money sufficient for the purchase of an experimental farm within the District of Columbia, where every species of culture, all the products of the soil, and the various breeds of domestic animals may be seen by every one who visits the metropolis of the nation.

This would serve for an excellent beginning, and might afterwards, with the aid of the bill now before Congress for a donation of public lands, be elaborated into an institution for instruction in the science, as well as the practice, of agriculture. I have too much confidence in the liberality and discrimination of our representatives in Congress to doubt that, in view of the large individual expenses incurred by the members of the society, they will at least any correlate a sum sufficient for the necessary expenses incurred by the members of the society, the will at least appropriate a sum sufficient for the necessary liabilities of our association.

There are many other important topics to which could be happy to allude; but I have already exceeded Permit me, in conclusion, to invoke the blessings that Power on whom alone we rely for the assurance to seed time and harvest shall not fall; "and to solicit those to whom you have deputed the charge of the ciety for the ensuing year your constant and hearty

General Kimmel, of Maryland, offered some remarks as an additional tribute of respect to the memory of the "Farmer of Arlington," and read two letters written to him by Mr. Custis just prior to his death.

ng, when some interesting topics will be brought forward. Leonard Wray, esq., will, by invitation, state his the "Impher," and we have reason to believe that some Charles L. Flint, esq., secretary of the Massachusette Board of Agriculture, will deliver an address on "Stock;"

James H. Higgins, esq., will make a report on what is commonly called "Hog cholers:" Farmer John Jones, of Delaware, will be requested to give his ideas on "Agri-cultural Politics:" and other topics of great value to the agricultural interests of the country will be discussed. WILLIAM E. McMASTER, esq., of New York, one of the most prominent young artists of the country, has opened a studio in the Capitol, where he will be pleased to see

cuted by Mr. McMaster, which is said by competent judges to be one of the very best of the kind in existence. It can be seen at his studio the board of directors of the American Colonization Society will commence on the 19th inst. in this city. The spends the winter in Russia, will devolve the duties of hi office upon one of the vice presidents. The Colonization Journal says: "Same important questions of policy will the location of future emigrants, in relation to the in

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.—It appears from a mem a kiressed, to the Senate by the board of trustees of pub-lic schools that there are now in Washington 33 schools, 43 teachers, and 2,400 pupils, at an annual expenditure of \$22,000. A census shows that 5,069 children in the city do not attend school at all. Upwards of 500 are applying for a mission, without the means to accommode them. To complete the present system and adding high school the sum of \$75,000 is solicited.

WASHINGTON THEATRE -Miss Polly Marshall is be coming a general favorite, and the corps de belle is th finest that has been seen in the metropolis for many

The Hon. Robert G. Scott, of Alabama, formerly Richmond, Virginia, is in the city at the National Hotel Mr. Scott, it will be remembered, was the United States consul at Rio de Janeiro during General Pierce's adminis tration. OUR CITY HOTELS have been so crowded during the

modations at them. The annual session of the Agricul-tural Society has attracted many visitors, and the de-

vacated the chair, which was taken by a vice president, while resolutions were offered by Hon. Henry Wager thanking the retiring president in complimentary terms. It was, also, further

Resolved, That Col. Wilder's name be placed on the roll of honorary members of the U. S. Agricultural Society. Marray, Orce, and others, of New York, say "It is able, kind, cour-teous, pointed, and in its tone Christian and sloquent. It may well be circulated all over the country."

The Savennah (Ga.) News says: "This work will evidently give Rev. Its Stiles an increased prominency stoneng American authors. The whole South should feel under many obligations to Dr. S. and, as some slight token of grantents, his work about find its welcome re-ception into every southern household."

HARPS. STRINGS, AROUND will visit Washington about the 20th of January. He will be pleased to asteed to any orders left at Mr. Ilsvis's plane store, Pennsylvania avenue.

J. P. BROWNE,
205 Broadway, New York.

CARRIAGE LAMPS.—We have this day been appointed agents for Edward Usher & Co. w carriage and ought lamps. The attention of conclinations and others interceded is respect fully called to the assumpte at our store.

Orders solicited.

Jan 15 colm

THE TURNER LEGACY — Menara. Taylor & Manifer in have the honer to announce that they have just received from London a series of far simils water color drawings by the best Eaglish artists: from the original pictures and drawings by the late J. W. M. Tirner, R. A. in the above collection, the property of the English as tion, now exhibiting at Mariborough House, London.

Also, Simpson's collectured historical painting of the Rosteration of the Arctic Ship Resolute by the people of the United States to her Majesty the Queen of Regions, its Course, Peccaher II, 1846, consigned in Mesers, Taylor & Meury by the Queen's publishers Mesers.

signed to Mesers. Daylor & Meury by the Queen's publishers. However, Collegeld & Co. Jondon. On exhibition at No. M22 Pennsylvania aresuse, over Mesers. Wall, Stephens, & Co's store. Hours from 10 a. m., to ? p. m.). Jimission 20 cants.

RY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Europe.—Arrival of the North Association.

Puritable, (Me., Jan 14.—The Canadian mail steam
North American has arrived at this port with Liverpo
dates of the 30th ult. The mail-steamer America arrive
at Liverpool the 28th.
There is a promotion of the steamer arrived that the steamer arrived the steamer arrived that the steamer arrived that the steamer arrived that the steamer arrived the steamer arrived that the steamer arrived that the steamer arrived the steamer arrived that the steamer arrived the steamer arrived that the steamer arrived the steamer arrived that the steamer arrived that the steamer a

at Liverpool the 28th.

There is a prospect of a further reduction in the Ba
of England's tales of interest.

Lord Harrowby will be succeeded in the fritish mit
try by Lord Clanricarde.

The relief of Lucknow is fully confirmed. The slaugh

COMMERCIAL.

Livercot Markers.—Sales of cotton the past two days (Monday and Tuesday) 17,000 bales, including 4,000 as speculation and 1,000 for export; all qualities being slightly deare; lower qualities had advanced \$4. market closed firm. Manchester advices showed a better feeling in the market.

The money market was slightly easier. Consols were quoted 93; for money, and 94 for account.

Flour was very dull at 6d a la decline. Western canal quoted 23a a 24a 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 24s a 25a 6d; Ohio, 26a a 27s. Wheat firm; red, 6s 2d a 7s 3d; white, 6a 10d, a 6a. Corn dull, unchanged. Beef dull, but with a better feeling is the market. Pork dull. Bacon dull. Lard dull, and quotations nominal. Tallow slightly dearer, quoted 53a 3d Rosin dull, 3s. 11d.

Nonroux, (Va.,) Jan. 14.—The schooner C. W. Conner has arrived here, ten days from East Calcos Islandwith salt. She brings favorable reports relative to the sugar crop. The anticipated crop at Barbadose is estimated at 50,000 hogsheads. Staves were in active de

New Yonx, Jan. 14.—Cotton closed firm, with more buyers than sellers—sales 500 bales. Flour quiet—sales 9,000 barrels: State, \$4 25 a \$4 35; Ohio, \$4 75 a \$4 85; southern, \$4 50 a \$4 90. Wheat firm—sales 16,000 bushels; souther red, \$1 12 a \$1 20; white, \$1 18 a \$1 30. Corn had declined—sales 14,000 bushels; southerer white, 70 a 73 cents. Pork firm—\$14 50 a \$14 75. Suirits of turnenting firm—314 50 a \$14 75. Spirits of turpentine firm 394 cents. Rice dull, prices firm. Rosin buoyant \$1 35 a \$1 374.

GRAND ANNIVERSARY BALL. OF THE

COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. THE COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, having determined to celebrate their Party Third deniversary, and honor the barthany of FRANKIES, will give a

On Monday Evening, January 18, 1868, which occasion the Committee of Arrangements pudge that every exertion will be made to render this one of the course liable of the course

to have portraits of themselves or their friends: We have been shown a likeness of President Buchanan exe-George S. Caton J. C. C. Whatey W. H. C. Brogge Chas. E. Orne, John J. Johnson A. J. Appleby, W. S. Miles,

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

Wolfe's Schiedam Arematic Sc

THREE CLASSES OF CUSTOMERS-To two of THREE CLASSES OF CUSTOMERS—To two schools we are under obligations. First, to the sout midly-incrussing numbers who buy of us for easily. Second, to all those who settle their bills promptly whose permitted with increased facilities, exparisoner, and energy, we treat to a continuation of their oughdouse.

To the third class, who settle their bills whom it assiss their element, we have only to say that we have decided to dispussed it bills with them in future.

Rigid punctuality is the limits on which all our operations that Customers who do not desire their bills presented will please our dealt for them prior to the 1st purctime.

The present featural touchtion throughout the world will suffice explain the increasity that exists for pruning payment.

We are not opening any new bills. We make this statement is year applications.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON

Wolfe's Schiodam Arematic Sch